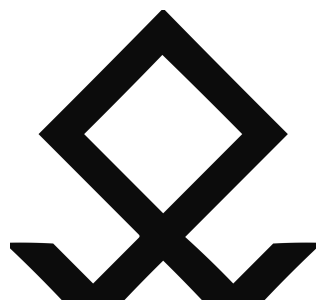


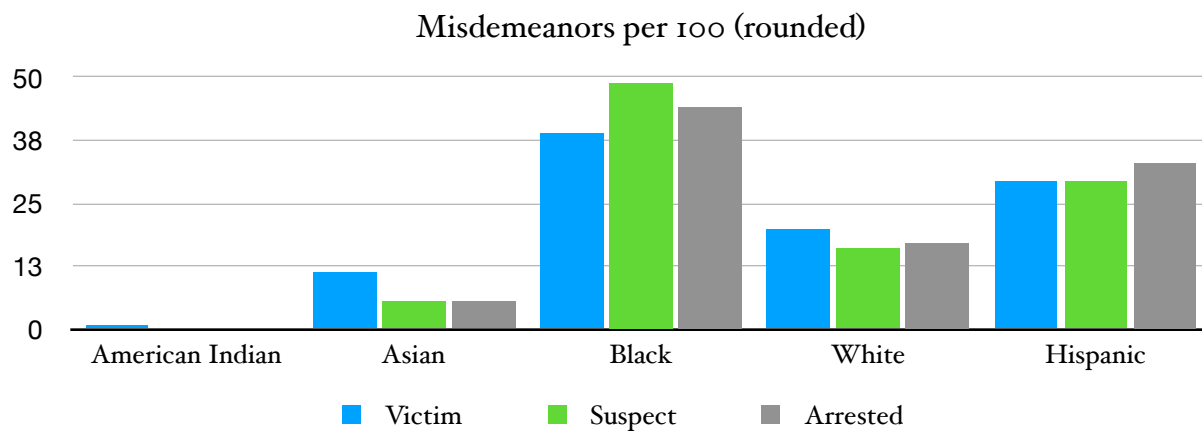
ON RACE



Modern scientific discourse is in a state of catastrophe. A pseudoscientific concept has recently emerged and has gained popularity at an extraordinary rate. This is the concept that race is not biological, but merely a “social construct”. Such a concept is easily disprovable and clearly false. Race is the most coherent and effective classification of human beings that has ever been used, and remains so. There are distinct behavioral characteristics, obvious biological differences, and evident intellectual differences between races. The claim that race is an entirely social construct and not biologically provable is absurd. This idea is put forth only as a justification for racial integration, despite the endless negative effects of the practice. Such concepts must be purged from the “scientific” community and replaced by long-held, proven ideas on race to justify a return to segregation in modern society.

Modern racial classifications emerged from the work of scientists Herbert Spencer and Walter Bagehot, pioneers of social Darwinism. The theory of social Darwinism explains race as a consequence of natural selection; different traits develop in response to the environment in which a particular race lives. It also promotes the concept of “survival of the fittest”, i.e., those who are less intelligent or have less useful traits are naturally going to be less successful. Behavioral differences can be observed between different races and explained by these concepts.

The first, and most obvious, of these behavioral differences is the racial disparity in crime statistics. In the majority of cases, individuals with African ancestry are more likely to commit crimes. This is especially true when analyzing violent crime statistics. Black Americans compose only 13% of the U.S. population, yet 37% of people in jail are Black, 48% of people serving life, life without parole, or “virtual life” sentences are Black, and over 30% of people on probation or parole are Black. Black people make up roughly 2 million of the 10 million yearly arrests in the United States.



Misdemeanors per 100 (rounded)

	Victim	Suspect	Arrested
American Indian	1	0	0
Asian	12	5	5
Black	39	49	44
White	20	16	17
Hispanic	30	30	33

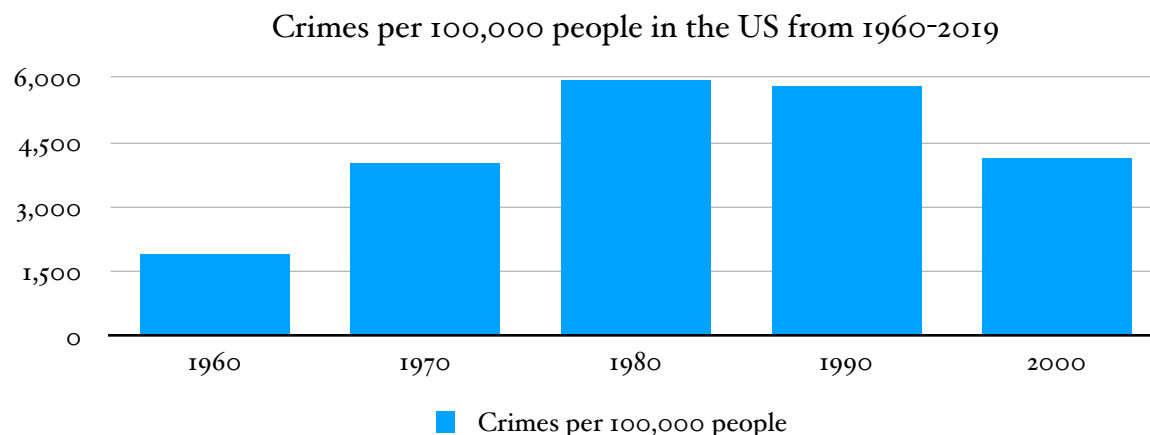
In addition to the non-violent crime demonstrated in the preceding graphs, a similar pattern can be viewed in violent crime. Notably, in 80-90% of murders in which a Black person is the victim, the murderer is another Black person. Black homicide rates are 7-8x higher than white homicide rates. Over half of *all* murders (no matter the victim) in the U.S. are committed by Black people. Not only are Black people the most likely to commit murder, they're the most likely to *be* murdered. Over half of all murder victims in the U.S. are Black, and as mentioned previously, almost all of them were killed by Black people. Black-on-Black violence is the most common form of homicide in the United States today.

Many explanations have been proposed to reveal why Black people are more likely to behave violently than those of other races (particularly White people and Asians). A popular reasoning is that Black people are, on average, lower-income than White people and Asians. Such poverty may provoke less rational, more violent behavior. This explanation is an attempt to separate the issue of Black violence from genetics. It is easily dismantled, however, as crime statistics reveal that in *every* socioeconomic category, Black people commit more homicides than White people. Low-class Black people are more likely to be violent than low-class White people, middle-class Black people are more likely to be violent than middle-class White people, etc. While it is true that the crime rate is lower for *all* middle and upper-class people than for lower-class and impoverished people, it is still higher in Black people than in White people.

The scientific, evolutionary explanation for Black violence is much clearer than the attempted socioeconomic explanation. Due to the environment Black people descend from (Africa), they have developed certain traits that are absent or altered in other races. The fast-moving, life-or-death nature of the historic African environment has forced African people to adapt in a way that limits intellectualism. An individual who acts instinctually, quickly, and violently was more likely to survive in pre-colonial Africa than a philosopher or empath. This has prevented mental and social development in Black people. It is for this reason that, on average, Africans have lower IQs than members of other races. This low IQ, combined with the fast-acting and instinctive behavior inherent in Black people, results in their resorting to violence over language as a problem solver. Black people utilize violence to solve their problems instead of using language due to the simple fact that their evolutionary background demands it of them.

Another method to demonstrate the behavioral difference between Black people and White people is to view the differences between White-majority communities and White-minority communities.

In the year 1960, 85.33% of New York City's population was White. At that same time, the crime rate in New York City was 3,065.6 per 100,000. In the year 1980, 60.72% of New York City's population was White. At that time, the crime rate was 6,911.6 per 100,000. Therefore, as the White population decreased by roughly 20%, crime more than doubled.



This same pattern can be viewed on a larger scale. In 1950, 90% of Americans were White. In 2018, 60% of Americans were White. As the White population decreases, the crime rate increases. Between 1960 and 2000, the U.S. crime rate more than doubled.

Once again, this arrangement is observed on an even larger scale. Worldwide, the average homicide rate for all countries with a high White majority (>90% White) is 1.565 per 100,000. The average homicide rate for all countries with a very low White minority (<10% White) is 4.71 per 100,000. There are 3 times more homicides in White minority countries than in White majority countries, demonstrating the clear fact that White people and people living in White societies are less likely to be violent. This can be explained by the fact that White societies are, on average, higher IQ, more highly educated, and more technologically advanced. The nature of White people is intensely different than the nature of non-Whites. This is a fact.

The worldwide homicide rates are now presented:

Chart 1: Countries with White Populations Exceeding 90%

Country	Estimated White %	Population (2025 est.)	Key Notes/Source
Iceland	99%	387,000	Nearly all Icelandic or European descent. CIA World Factbook.
Poland	98%	37.6 million	Predominantly Polish. CIA World Factbook.
Finland	98%	5.6 million	Mostly Finnish/Swedish. CIA World Factbook.
Czech Republic	95%	10.9 million	Primarily Czech. CIA World Factbook; Eurostat.
Hungary	95%	9.6 million	Mostly Hungarian. CIA World Factbook.
Armenia	95%	2.8 million	Ethnically Armenian. CIA World Factbook.
Ireland	94%	5.3 million	Irish/European. CIA World Factbook; 2022 census.
Italy	92%	58.9 million	Predominantly Italian. CIA World Factbook; ISTAT.
Lithuania	92%	2.8 million	Mostly Lithuanian. CIA World Factbook.
Slovakia	92%	5.4 million	Primarily Slovak. CIA World Factbook.
Belarus	91%	9.2 million	Mostly Belarusian. CIA World Factbook.
Croatia	91%	3.8 million	Predominantly Croat. CIA World Factbook.

Estonia	91%	1.3 million	Mostly Estonian. CIA World Factbook.
Latvia	91%	1.8 million	Primarily Latvian. CIA World Factbook.
Malta	91%	535,000	Mostly Maltese. CIA World Factbook.
Montenegro	91%	616,000	Montenegrin/Serbian. CIA World Factbook.
Norway	91%	5.6 million	Norwegian/Scandinavian. CIA World Factbook.
Slovenia	91%	2.1 million	Mostly Slovene. CIA World Factbook.
Sweden	91%	10.6 million	Swedish/European. CIA World Factbook; Statistics Sweden.
Ukraine	91%	36.7 million	Primarily Ukrainian. CIA World Factbook.

Chart 2: Countries with White Populations Exceeding 90% - Homicide Rates

Country	Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	Population (2025 est.)	Key Notes/Source
Iceland	0.3	387,000	Very low. Statistics Iceland; UNODC.
Poland	0.7	37.6 million	Low. Polish Police via Eurostat.
Finland	1.2	5.6 million	Moderate. Statistics Finland; UNODC.
Czech Republic	0.6	10.9 million	Low. Eurostat; Czech Statistical Office.
Hungary	0.8	9.6 million	Low. Hungarian Central Statistical Office.
Armenia	2.1	2.8 million	Higher; regional issues. UNODC.
Ireland	0.9	5.3 million	Low. Central Statistics Office Ireland.
Italy	0.5	58.9 million	Very low. ISTAT; Eurostat.

Lithuania	3.7	2.8 million	High for region. Eurostat; Lithuanian Stats.
Slovakia	0.9	5.4 million	Low. Statistical Office of SR.
Belarus	2.3	9.2 million	Moderate. UNODC; Belstat.
Croatia	0.8	3.8 million	Low. Croatian Bureau of Statistics.
Estonia	2.1	1.3 million	Moderate. Statistics Estonia; UNODC.
Latvia	3.5	1.8 million	High for region. Central Statistical Bureau Latvia.
Malta	0.6	535,000	Low. NSO Malta; UNODC.
Montenegro	2.2	616,000	Moderate. UNODC; Montstat.
Norway	0.5	5.6 million	Very low. SSB Norway; UNODC.
Slovenia	0.5	2.1 million	Very low. Statistical Office Slovenia.
Sweden	1.1	10.6 million	Moderate. BRA Sweden; UNODC.
Ukraine	6.0	36.7 million	High; war impacts. UNODC; State Stats.

Chart 3: Countries with White Populations Under 10%

Country	Estimated White %	Population (2025 est.)	Key Notes/Source
Afghanistan	<1%	42.2 million	Pashtun/Tajik. CIA World Factbook.
Algeria	0%	47.4 million	Arab-Berber. CIA World Factbook.
Angola	1%	37.8 million	Portuguese descendants. ; CIA.
Bangladesh	<1%	175.7 million	Bengali. CIA World Factbook.

Benin	<1%	14.3 million	West African. CIA.
Bhutan	<1%	792,000	Bhote. CIA.
Botswana	3%	2.7 million	European settlers. Insider Monkey; CIA.
Brunei	<1%	464,000	Malay. CIA.
Burkina Faso	<1%	24.4 million	Mossi. CIA.
Burundi	<1%	13.9 million	Hutu/Tutsi. CIA.
Cambodia	<1%	17.5 million	Khmer. CIA.
Cameroon	<1%	30.5 million	Bantu. CIA.
Cape Verde	0%	614,000	Creole. CIA.
Central African Republic	<1%	5.7 million	Baya/Gbaya. CIA.
Chad	<1%	19.4 million	Sara/Arab. CIA.
China	<1%	1.42 billion	Han. CIA.
Comoros	0%	921,000	Bantu/Arab. CIA.
Congo (DRC)	<1%	108.4 million	Bantu. CIA.
Congo (Republic)	<1%	6.3 million	Kongo/Sangha. CIA.
Djibouti	<1%	1.2 million	Somali/Afar. CIA.
East Timor	<1%	1.4 million	Austronesian. CIA.
Egypt	<1%	116.2 million	Egyptian/Arab. CIA.

Equatorial Guinea	<1%	1.7 million	Fang/Bubi. CIA.
Eritrea	<1%	3.8 million	Tigrinya/Tigre. CIA.
Eswatini (Swaziland)	3%	1.2 million	Swazi. Insider Monkey; CIA.
Ethiopia	<1%	132.0 million	Oromo/Amhara. CIA.
Fiji	2%	948,000	iTaukei/Indian. CIA.
Gabon	<1%	2.5 million	Fang/Bantu. CIA.
Gambia	<1%	2.8 million	Mandinka/Fula. CIA.
Ghana	<1%	35.8 million	Akan/Ewe. CIA.
Guinea	<1%	14.9 million	Fulani/Malinke. CIA.
Guinea-Bissau	<1%	2.2 million	Balanta/Fula. CIA.
India	<1%	1.46 billion	Indo-Aryan/Dravidian. CIA.
Indonesia	<1%	283.5 million	Javanese/Sundanese. CIA.
Iran	<1%	91.5 million	Persian/Azeri. CIA.
Iraq	<1%	47.3 million	Arab/Kurd. CIA.
Japan	<1%	121.3 million	Japanese. CIA.
Jordan	<1%	11.6 million	Arab. CIA.
Kenya	<1%	56.8 million	Kikuyu/Luo. CIA.
Kiribati	<1%	143,000	Micronesian. CIA.

Korea (North)	0%	26.7 million	Korean. CIA.
Korea (South)	<1%	51.4 million	Korean. CIA.
Kuwait	<1%	4.4 million	Arab. CIA.
Laos	<1%	8.0 million	Lao. CIA.
Lebanon	<1%	5.5 million	Arab. CIA.
Lesotho	<1%	2.4 million	Sotho. CIA.
Liberia	<1%	5.5 million	Kpelle/Bassa. CIA.
Libya	<1%	7.1 million	Arab/Berber. CIA.
Madagascar	<1%	32.6 million	Malagasy. CIA.
Malawi	<1%	22.4 million	Chewa/Yao. CIA.
Maldives	0%	529,000	Maldivian. CIA.
Mali	<1%	24.7 million	Bambara/Fulani. CIA.
Marshall Islands	<1%	42,000	Micronesian. CIA.
Mauritania	<1%	4.9 million	Arab/Moor. CIA.
Mauritius	<1%	1.3 million	Indo-Mauritian/Creole. CIA.
Micronesia	<1%	115,000	Chuukese/Pohnpeian. CIA.
Mongolia	<1%	3.6 million	Mongol. CIA.
Mozambique	0.5%	35.1 million	Portuguese descendants. ; CIA.

Myanmar	<1%	56.0 million	Burmese. CIA.
Namibia	6%	2.7 million	Ovambo/Afrikaner. Insider Monkey; CIA.
Nauru	<1%	13,000	Nauruan. CIA.
Nepal	<1%	31.7 million	Nepali. CIA.
Niger	<1%	28.7 million	Hausa/Djerma. CIA.
Nigeria	<1%	236.7 million	Hausa/Yoruba. CIA.
Oman	<1%	5.2 million	Arab. CIA.
Pakistan	<1%	255.0 million	Punjabi/Sindhi. CIA.
Palau	<1%	18,000	Palauan. CIA.
Papua New Guinea	<1%	10.8 million	Papuan/Melanesian. CIA.
Philippines	<1%	120.3 million	Tagalog/Visayan. CIA.
Qatar	<1%	2.8 million	Arab. CIA.
Rwanda	<1%	14.5 million	Hutu/Tutsi. CIA.
Samoa	<1%	226,000	Samoan. CIA.
Sao Tome & Principe	<1%	240,000	Mestizo. CIA.
Saudi Arabia	<1%	37.7 million	Arab. CIA.
Senegal	<1%	18.7 million	Wolof/Pulaar. CIA.
Seychelles	<1%	104,000	Creole. CIA.

Sierra Leone	<1%	9.0 million	Mende/Temne. CIA.
Solomon Islands	<1%	759,000	Melanesian. CIA.
Somalia	<1%	18.1 million	Somali. CIA.
South Sudan	<1%	11.4 million	Dinka/Nuer. CIA.
Sri Lanka	<1%	23.2 million	Sinhalese/Tamil. CIA.
Sudan	<1%	50.2 million	Arab/Nubian. CIA.
Syria	<1%	25.2 million	Arab. CIA.
Taiwan	<1%	23.4 million	Han Chinese. CIA.
Tajikistan	<1%	10.7 million	Tajik. CIA.
Tanzania	<1%	69.2 million	Sukuma/Nyamwezi. CIA.
Thailand	<1%	72.5 million	Thai. CIA.
Togo	<1%	9.3 million	Ewe/Kabye. CIA.
Tonga	<1%	112,000	Tongan. CIA.
Tunisia	<1%	12.5 million	Arab. CIA.
Turkmenistan	<1%	6.7 million	Turkmen. CIA.
Tuvalu	<1%	11,000	Polynesian. CIA.
Uganda	<1%	50.5 million	Baganda. CIA.
United Arab Emirates	<1%	10.2 million	Emirati. CIA.

Uzbekistan	<1%	36.4 million	Uzbek. CIA.
Vanuatu	<1%	335,000	Ni-Vanuatu. CIA.
Vietnam	<1%	101.6 million	Kinh. CIA.
Yemen	<1%	35.8 million	Arab. CIA.
Zambia	<1%	20.6 million	Bemba/Tonga. CIA.
Zimbabwe	0.5%	17.4 million	Shona/Ndebele. ; CIA.

Chart 4: Countries with White Populations Under 10% - Homicide Rates

Country	Homicide Rate (per 100,000)	Population (2025 est.)	Key Notes/Source
Afghanistan	4.0	42.2 million	2021; conflict. UNODC .
Algeria	1.2	47.4 million	2023. UNODC.
Angola	4.1	37.8 million	2016. UNODC .
Bangladesh	2.3	175.7 million	2018. UNODC .
Benin	1.5	14.3 million	Est. 2020. WHO/UNODC.
Bhutan	2.5	792,000	2020. UNODC .
Botswana	10.5	2.7 million	2021. UNODC .
Brunei	0.5	464,000	2013. UNODC .
Burkina Faso	3.0	24.4 million	Est. 2022; conflict. WHO/UNODC.
Burundi	5.8	13.9 million	2016. UNODC .

Cambodia	1.8	17.5 million	2011. UNODC .
Cameroon	4.5	30.5 million	2020. UNODC .
Cape Verde	6.2	614,000	2020. UNODC .
Central African Republic	20.0	5.7 million	Est. 2021; instability. UNODC.
Chad	7.0	19.4 million	Est. 2020; conflict. WHO/ UNODC.
China	0.5	1.42 billion	2020. UNODC .
Comoros	4.0	921,000	Est. 2019. WHO.
Congo (DRC)	13.7	108.4 million	2020; conflict. UNODC.
Congo (Republic)	11.8	6.3 million	2019. UNODC.
Djibouti	5.0	1.2 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
East Timor	4.1	1.4 million	2015. UNODC .
Egypt	1.3	116.2 million	2017. UNODC .
Equatorial Guinea	6.0	1.7 million	Est. 2019. WHO.
Eritrea	14.6	3.8 million	2012. UNODC .
Eswatini (Swaziland)	12.7	1.2 million	2021. UNODC .
Ethiopia	8.6	132.0 million	2012. UNODC .
Fiji	2.2	948,000	2020. UNODC .
Gabon	7.0	2.5 million	Est. 2020. WHO.

Gambia	2.0	2.8 million	Est. 2021. UNODC.
Ghana	1.8	35.8 million	2022. UNODC .
Guinea	3.5	14.9 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	2.2 million	2017. UNODC .
India	2.8	1.46 billion	2022. UNODC .
Indonesia	0.4	283.5 million	2022. World Population Review; UNODC.
Iran	2.4	91.5 million	2014. UNODC .
Iraq	15.4	47.3 million	2021. UNODC .
Japan	0.2	121.3 million	2022. UNODC .
Jordan	1.0	11.6 million	2023. UNODC .
Kenya	4.9	56.8 million	2022. UNODC .
Kiribati	7.2	143,000	2012. UNODC .
Korea (North)	N/A	26.7 million	No data; est. ~1-2. UNODC.
Korea (South)	0.5	51.4 million	2022. UNODC .
Kuwait	0.3	4.4 million	2020. UNODC .
Laos	5.0	8.0 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Lebanon	2.3	5.5 million	2020. UNODC .
Lesotho	37.7	2.4 million	2008. UNODC .

Liberia	3.1	5.5 million	2012. UNODC .
Libya	3.0	7.1 million	Est. 2021; instability. UNODC.
Madagascar	8.0	32.6 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Malawi	1.8	22.4 million	2012. UNODC .
Maldives	0.6	529,000	2019. UNODC .
Mali	2.5	24.7 million	Est. 2021; conflict. UNODC.
Marshall Islands	4.0	42,000	1994. UNODC .
Mauritania	1.0	4.9 million	2020. UNODC .
Mauritius	2.2	1.3 million	2022. UNODC .
Micronesia	0.9	115,000	2019. UNODC .
Mongolia	5.9	3.6 million	2023. UNODC .
Mozambique	3.6	35.1 million	2011. UNODC .
Myanmar	3.9	56.0 million	2022. UNODC .
Namibia	12.5	2.7 million	2021. UNODC .
Nauru	0.0	13,000	No data; very low. UNODC.
Nepal	2.1	31.7 million	2020. UNODC .
Niger	4.4	28.7 million	2012. UNODC .
Nigeria	21.7	236.7 million	2019. UNODC .

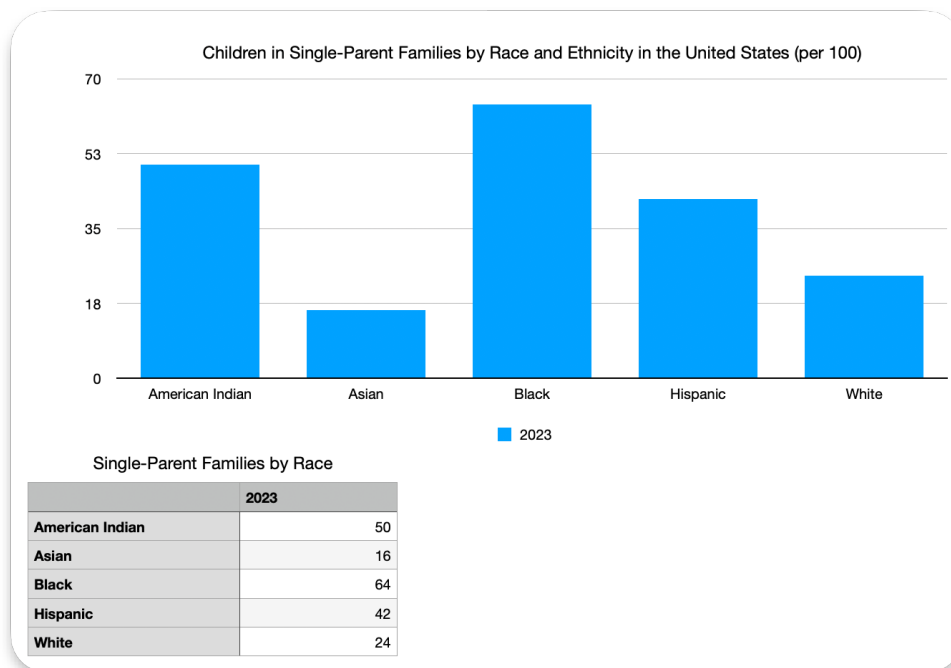
Oman	0.1	5.2 million	2023. UNODC .
Pakistan	3.9	255.0 million	2023. UNODC.
Palau	0.0	18,000	No data; very low. UNODC.
Papua New Guinea	10.4	10.8 million	2016. UNODC.
Philippines	5.4	120.3 million	2022. UNODC.
Qatar	0.1	2.8 million	2023. World Population Review.
Rwanda	2.5	14.5 million	2019. UNODC.
Samoa	1.0	226,000	Est. 2020. WHO.
Sao Tome & Principe	3.0	240,000	Est. 2020. WHO.
Saudi Arabia	1.3	37.7 million	2020. UNODC.
Senegal	1.0	18.7 million	Est. 2022. UNODC.
Seychelles	8.0	104,000	Est. 2021. UNODC.
Sierra Leone	1.5	9.0 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Solomon Islands	2.0	759,000	Est. 2020. WHO.
Somalia	4.3	18.1 million	Est. 2021; conflict. UNODC.
South Sudan	12.0	11.4 million	Est. 2020; instability. UNODC.
Sri Lanka	2.4	23.2 million	2021. UNODC.
Sudan	6.7	50.2 million	2021; conflict. UNODC.

Syria	1.6	25.2 million	Est. 2020; war. UNODC.
Taiwan	0.8	23.4 million	2022. UNODC.
Tajikistan	1.2	10.7 million	2020. UNODC.
Tanzania	5.0	69.2 million	2020. UNODC.
Thailand	2.6	72.5 million	2022. UNODC.
Togo	8.0	9.3 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Tonga	1.5	112,000	Est. 2020. WHO.
Tunisia	3.0	12.5 million	2021. UNODC.
Turkmenistan	3.0	6.7 million	Est. 2020. WHO.
Tuvalu	0.0	11,000	No data; very low. UNODC.
Uganda	11.0	50.5 million	2019. UNODC.
United Arab Emirates	0.5	10.2 million	2020. UNODC.
Uzbekistan	1.6	36.4 million	2020. UNODC.
Vanuatu	0.3	335,000	2022. World Population Review.
Vietnam	1.5	101.6 million	2021. UNODC.
Yemen	6.8	35.8 million	2020; conflict. UNODC.
Zambia	5.4	20.6 million	2019. UNODC.
Zimbabwe	0.5	17.4 million	2023. World Population Review.

This pattern is repeated when we view all countries in the world. The average homicide rate in all countries with a white population over 50% is 2.84 per 100,000. The average homicide rate in all countries with a white population below 50% is 12.65 per 100,000. There are roughly 4.5 times more homicides in countries where less than half of the population is White than in those where more than half of the population is White. It is an undeniable fact that White societies are significantly less violent in all cases. This is a completely biological phenomenon and is indubitable evidence of the validity of human racial classifications.

In addition to homicide, aggressive behavior in *children* is more prominent in certain racial groups. Just as Black people are more likely to be murdered and more likely to murder, non-white children are more likely to perpetrate bullying *and* are more likely to be bullied. Over half of all Black students in the United States, from grades 6 to 8, demonstrate consistent aggression that increases with age. Nearly half (43%) of Hispanic students from grades 6 to 8 demonstrate consistent aggression. The fact that aggressive/violent behavior is more common in non-White children as well as adults, and the fact that this pattern repeats in every country around the world despite cultural and economic differences, is irrefutable evidence of racial behavioral differences.

A possible explanation for the poor behavior of non-White children is their higher likelihood of being raised in a single-parent household. Black families have the greatest likelihood of being single-parent, with 64 out of 100 Black families having only one parent present in the home. This (alongside the 50 out of 100 American Indian households and the 42 out of 100 Hispanic households) contrasts sharply with the 24 out of 100 White families in the United States and the 16 out of 100 Asian families.

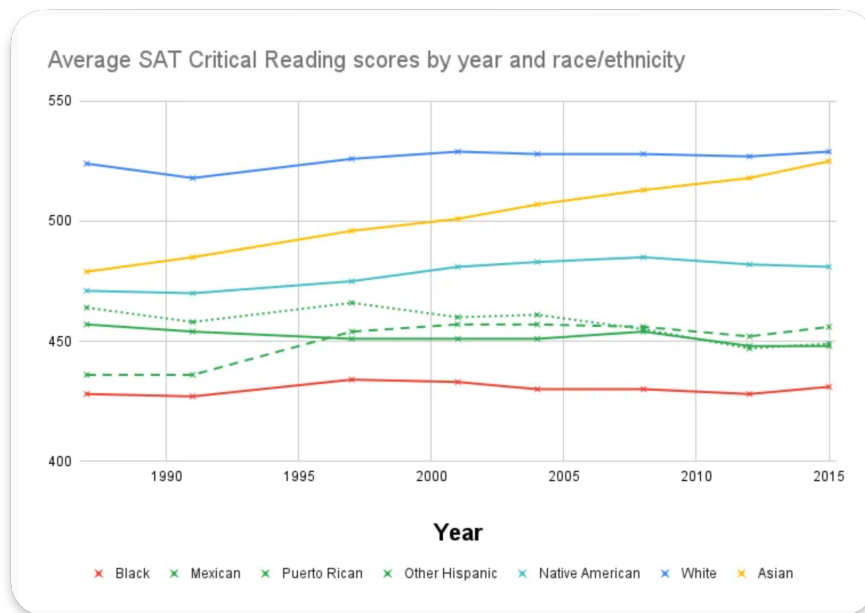
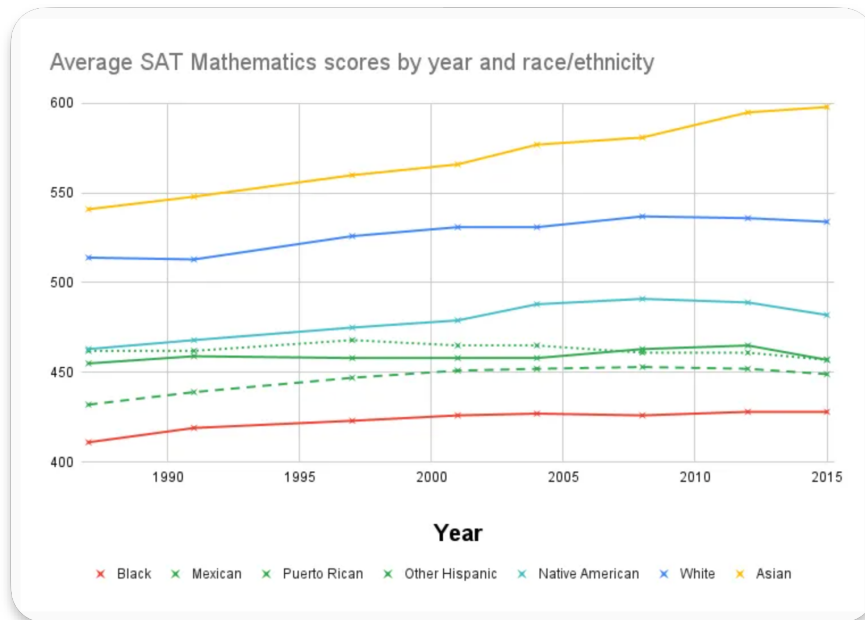


The second distinctive observable difference between races is intelligence. There are several effective ways of measuring intelligence, all of which will be addressed.

Roughly 16% of Black people in the United States have an IQ above 100, whereas 50% of White people in the United States have an IQ above 100. Only 2% of Black people have an IQ above 115, while 16% of White people do. 65% of Black people have an IQ below 90, while only 25% of White people do. 35% of Black people have an IQ below 80, compared to less than 10% of White

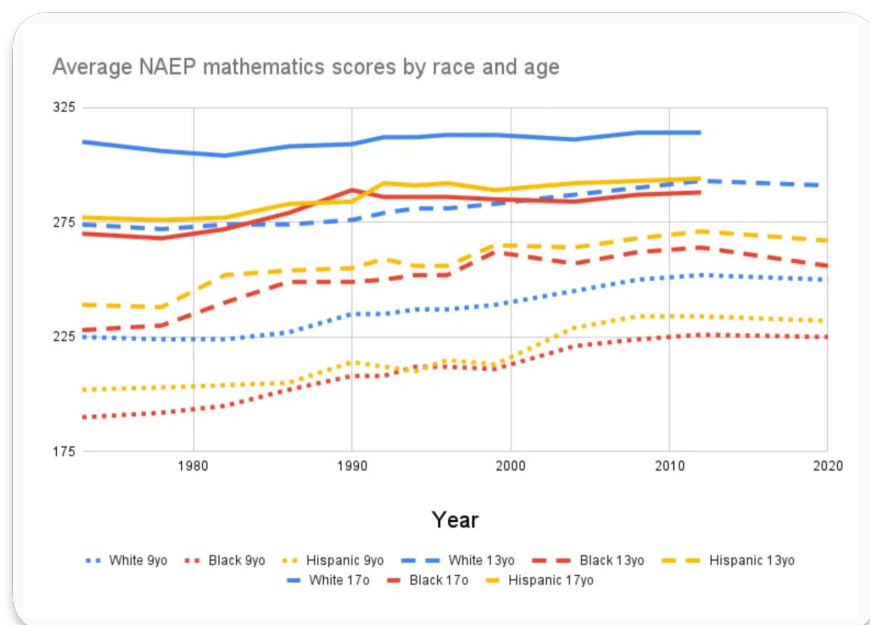
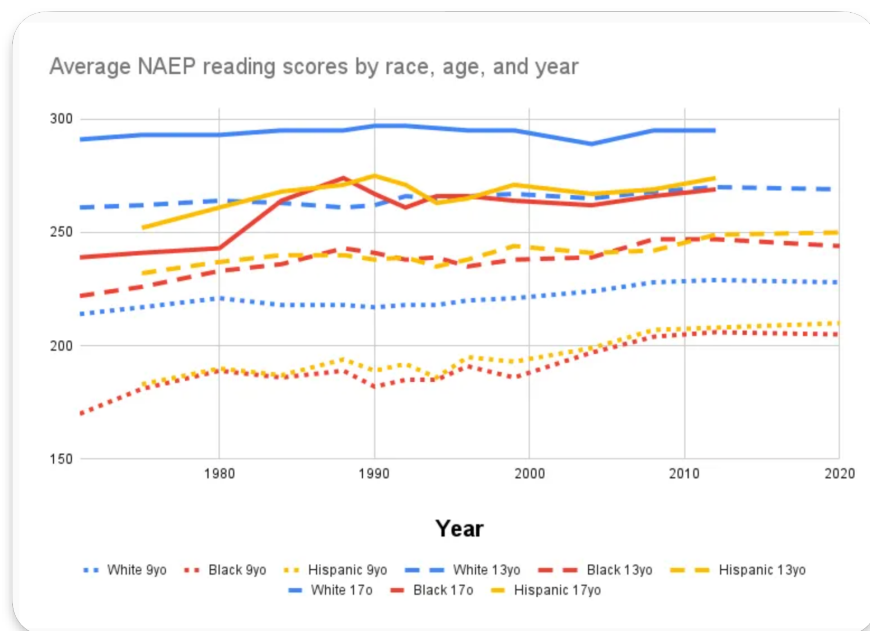
people. Individuals with an IQ below 80 are not eligible for acceptance in the United States armed forces. Therefore, over 14 million Black people in the United States do not qualify for acceptance in the military due to their low IQ. 16% of Black people have an IQ below 70, compared to 3% of White people. An IQ below 70 constitutes intellectual disability according to the DSM-5. Therefore, over 6 million Black people in the United States have intellectual disability based on their low IQs.

Viewing SAT scores helps provide additional support for the intellectual differences between races.

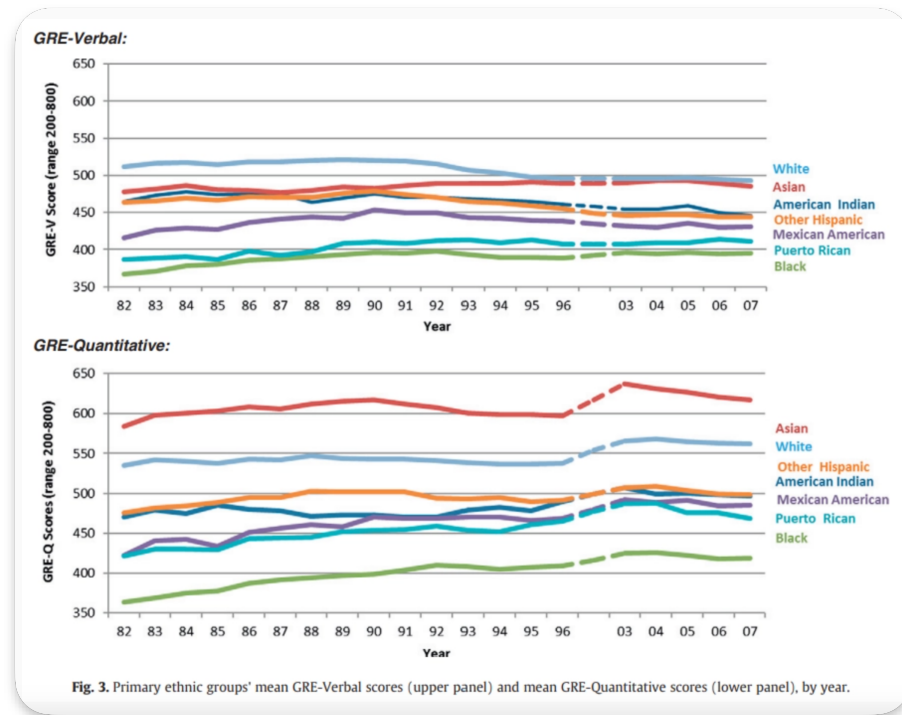


Asians are nearly always more successful on the SAT Mathematics test than any other group. At the same time, White people are nearly always more successful on the SAT Critical Reading test than any other group, and Black people are nearly always the least successful on both the Mathematics and Critical Reading tests.

The same pattern is observed with NAEP testing scores. White children nearly always perform better than Black children and Hispanics in both reading and mathematics. In both reading and math, Black and Hispanic 17-year-olds performed at the same level as White 13-year-olds.



The Graduate Records Examination scores follow the same trend. White students excel at the GRE-Verbal (English), Asian students excel at the GRE-Quantitative (mathematics), and Black students are the lowest-performing group in both subjects.



Finally, we can view the score gap in college admissions tests between White students and non-White students. The White-Black score gap on the SAT Verbal examination has remained between 0.90 and 0.98 for the past thirty years. The White-Black score gap on the SAT math examination has remained above 1 since 1997. There is also a notable score gap between White and Black ACT scores, remaining at or just below 1. The White-Hispanic score gap is also present, but to a lesser extent than the White-Black score gap. This, of course, aligns with all of the previous data discussed.

TABLE 12.2

White-Black and White-Hispanic Score Gap in College Admissions Tests

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>White-black differences</i>																					
ACT English											0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.86	0.90		0.95
ACT Math											0.86	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.94		0.92
ACT Reading											0.84	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.88		0.89
ACT Science											0.94	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.91	0.96		0.96
ACT Composite											0.98	0.98	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98	1.00		1.02
SAT Verbal		0.96	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.92	1.04
SAT Math		1.01	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.02	1.03	
SAT Writing											0.83	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.93	
<i>White-Hispanic differences</i>																					
ACT English											0.60	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67		0.70
ACT Math											0.44	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55		0.53
ACT Reading											0.52	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.60		0.61
ACT Science											0.57	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.64		0.63
ACT Composite											0.59	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.69	0.66	0.68	0.68		0.68
SAT Verbal						0.67	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.69	
SAT Math						0.58	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.71	0.71	
SAT Writing											0.84	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.96	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.06	

As mentioned previously, a common excuse used to explain Black violence and Black unintelligence is poverty. It is easily rebutted. The Black poverty rate is 4-5x that of Whites, yet the Black homicide rate is 7- 8x higher than that of Whites. As of 2022, 17.1% of the Black population is below the poverty line, yet 35% of Black people have an IQ below 80. Therefore, roughly 2 times more Black people are ineligible to serve in the military due to low IQ than are impoverished. The problem is not in culture, wealth, or community. The problem is in genetics. Black people of all backgrounds are genetically more likely to have an IQ below 80 than White people of all backgrounds. Black people of all backgrounds are more likely to commit a crime, more likely to have a crime committed against them, and more likely to have poor academic performance. Even though the Black poverty rate is decreasing, the score gap between White and Black students on standardized testing remains the same.

Once again, evolutionary biology can explain the differences between members of different races. Traits from melanin production to IQ can all be explained by natural selection. Just as Black people adapted to have darker skin to protect them from the harsh African sun, they failed to develop high IQs due to the biological disadvantage of advanced thinking in African environments.

These two major distinctives between members of different races, present across all countries and maintained over hundreds of years, are undeniable proof that racial classifications are indeed scientifically sound and *not* mere social constructs.

The relatively recent, continually pushed narrative of race as an arbitrary classification emerged as a justification for racial integration. The initial progenitor of the theory of race as a social construct was William Edward Burghardt Du Bois (1868-1963), a Black American pan-Africanist and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). W.E.B. Du Bois was a socialist and considered capitalism to be an inherent cause of racism. He was one of the first to reject genetic determinism and to explain racial differences (whether intellectual or behavioral) as being caused by social factors, such as wealth and culture, and not by genetic factors. W.E.B. Du Bois was a fierce advocate for racial integration (primarily in White-dominated communities) but supported voluntary segregation in the case of forming primarily Black-dominated communities. He moved to Ghana for the final three years of his life.

Ultimately, the fact that a vehement pro-integration advocate devised the concept of race as a social construct proves that its existence was merely formed as a justification for why racial integration is acceptable. To the contrary, it is continually clear that racially homogenous societies are, as a whole, more successful than racially integrated societies.

First, crime statistics may be presented.

1. Countries with ≥95% of the Population of the Same Race/Ethnic Group

Country	Crime Index (2025)
Japan	22.8
South Korea	24.3
Poland	28.9
Armenia	34.2
Bangladesh	60.5
Tunisia	38.7
Egypt	48.2

Somalia	63.1
Vanuatu	54.3

2. Countries with <50% of the Population of the Same Race/Ethnic Group

Country	Crime Index (2025)
Papua New Guinea	80.5
Uganda	62.3
Liberia	58.7
DR Congo	75.2
Republic of Congo	68.4
Tanzania	55.1
Chad	72.9
Kenya	59.8
Nigeria	65.4
Central African Republic	78.6
Ivory Coast	52.3
Sierra Leone	64.7
Zambia	56.2
Madagascar	48.9
Canada	41.7
United Arab Emirates	16.3
Qatar	14.8
Bahrain	17.2
Kuwait	18.5
Guyana	67.8
Suriname	54.2
Trinidad and Tobago	56.7
Lebanon	41.9

The average crime rate for the list of ethnically homogenous nations ($\geq 95\%$ of the population of the same race/ethnic group) is 41.56, while the average crime rate for countries with <50% same race/ethnic group is 51.79. While this may not initially seem to be a notable difference, conditions become clearer when qualifications for the first list are narrowed.

When African countries and Bangladesh are removed from the first list, the average crime rate for ethnically homogenous societies (that are East Asian or European) becomes 32.9. This is nearly 20 lower than the average crime rate for ethnically mixed countries: such a difference is roughly the same size as the difference between the crime rate of the United States and the crime rate of the Republic of Congo. It is very notable.

A nation's success can be measured by more than its crime rate. Technological innovation is also a clear indicator of a state's well-being. This data is now presented:

Country	Ten-Year Period of Peak Success	Largest Racial Group	Percentage
United States	1995-2005	White	75%
China	2010-2020	Han Chinese	92%
Japan	1980-1990	Japanese	99%
Germany	2005-2015	German	90%
South Korea	2010-2020	Korean	96%
United Kingdom	2000-2010	White British	87%
France	2000-2010	White (European)	85%
Switzerland	2015-2025	Swiss German	65%
Netherlands	2015-2025	Dutch	76%
Sweden	2015-2025	Swedish	80%

Out of the ten countries that have been the most technologically prolific (i.e., invented the largest amount of new technology), 7 were primarily composed of White people during their ten-year period of peak innovation. The other three are the East Asian triad: China, Japan, and South Korea. None of the ten countries had a population where less than 75% were the same race during the ten years of peak innovation.

In both crime rates and technological innovation rates, ethnically homogeneous societies reign supreme. There is no justifiable reason to encourage racial integration, unless race is indeed a social construct. Because race is *not* a social construct, as proved earlier, there is no justifiable reason to encourage racial integration. Segregation is called for, is natural, and is beneficial. The United States must work to limit racial diversity to create a better functioning and successful society. Segregation is and always will be America First.